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General

1. Stavoprojekt, National Corporation, located in Prague (I do not know the exact address) was an enterprise for drawing up construction plans of all kinds. Stavoprojekt was set up at the end of 1948 as Czechoslovak Construction Enterprises, National Corporation, Stavoprojekt Plant. It received its present name in 1952. It was the most important and largest enterprise for drawing up construction plans in Czechoslovakia [REDACTED]. The enterprise was subordinate to the Ministry of Construction Industry. All Stavoprojekt enterprises throughout Czechoslovakia were considered branch offices of one division or another of the Stavoprojekt enterprise in Prague and were directly subordinate to it. A branch office was usually called a "center" (stredisko). (There were no such main plants and branch plants as in Czechoslovak industrial national enterprises.) During 1949 and 1950 there were Stavoprojekt branch offices in all the important towns, but their number was decreased during 1951, and as of 1952 Stavoprojekt offices were located in the following Czechoslovak towns: Prague, Pilsen, Ceske Budejovice, Hradec Kralove, Liberec, Karlovy Vary, Brno, Olomouc, Prerov /N 49-27, E 17-27/, Prostejov /N 49-28, E 17-07/, Ostrava, Opava, Fryvaldov /N 50-14, E 17-12/, Bratislava, Nitra, Zilina, Kosice, and Presov.

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2. Stavoprojekt National Corporation in Prague had four main divisions which were: Division for Ground Construction, Division for Engineer Constructions (such as roads, bridges, viaducts), Division for Water Construction, and Division for City Planning. The largest was the Division for Ground Constructions, which included the Specialist Department, where special designers, such as designers for electrical and water conduits and designers for central heating, were grouped. However, the specialist Department served all four divisions of Stavoprojekt and not only the one to

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25X1 which it was subordinate. A department for construction of anti-aircraft shelters [ ] was set up in 1951 and incorporated within the Division for Ground Constructions. There was no low-level administrative relation between the separate divisions, and each maintained its own branch offices throughout the country. When there were branch offices of more than one division in the same town, they were independent of each other and were subordinate to the main offices of their divisions in Prague; only through their divisions in Prague were they subordinate to the Stavoprojekt National Corporation as a whole.

3. During 1951 the Papcel National Corporation and the Keramoprojekt National Corporation were set up, and in 1952 the Hutni projekt (Foundry Project) [ ] National Corporation was set up. These were organized as special enterprises for drawing up construction plans. They were created from the cadres of Stavoprojekt and took over some of its activities. The creation of these special enterprises decreased the number of Stavoprojekt employees, but the number of Stavoprojekt branch offices was not affected by this change. [ ]
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#### Branch Offices in Brno

4. The first Stavoprojekt branch office in Brno was set up at the end of 1948 by Architect Vilem KUBA, now about 50 years old, a Communist. He was assisted by Ing. BLOUDEK and by Ing. STEINER, (STEINER emigrated to Israel in 1949, but I heard that later he went to the USA.). At the beginning the enterprise had from 30 to 50 employees. Starting in 1950, Stavoprojekt had offices of all four main divisions in Brno. Ground Construction had its main office at Koblizna Street 29 and a secondary office on Husova Street. This division was called Stavoprojekt Regional Architectural Center (Krajske architektonicke stredisko - RAS). Vilem KUBA was manager of this division until the end of 1951. Ing. RYSKA, about 45, a Communist, was appointed manager after KUBA left. Of the 300 employees, about 90% were men, of whom about 15% had university education and 18% were CP members. There were about 15 designer groups. Each group had a supervisor, an assistant supervisor, from three to six designers, and two draftsmen (female). Further, there were five groups of special construction engineers. About 40% of the employees were administrative. The Division for Engineer Construction, which was called Stavoprojekt Regional Engineer Center (Krajske inzenyrske stredisko - KIS) was located on Husova Street, Brno. About 80 employees were employed in this division. I do not know any further details. In regard to the Brno offices of the Division for Water Construction, I do not remember the name or the address or any other details. The Division for City Planning had offices on Beethoven Street and employed about 100 persons. [ ] further details about it. Each of these branch offices had an administration department of its own which included all the usual administrative sections of a Czechoslovak national corporation.
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#### Channels and Procedure for Construction Projects

5. The channels for handling construction plans followed by the Division for Ground Construction are roughly described below. I believe that these were about the same for all four divisions.

Until the end of 1950 customers themselves contracted with Stavoprojekt for construction plans. In most cases the customer was a national corporation. Starting in 1951 the national corporation was required to apply to the chief of the investment department of the ministry to which it was subordinate for authorization to engage in construction. If he approved, the construction the chief of the investment department then

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contracted for the construction himself, I believe, on behalf of the ministry. The chief of the investment department was, in this respect, also called chief investor. The investment department of a ministry was in regular contact with the Ministry for Construction Industry and was informed about the capacities and work load of individual Stavoprojekt centers. The chief investor contracted with that Stavoprojekt center which was most suitable in regard to the character of the construction, not in regard to the location of the construction. After the construction had been contracted for, the Stavoprojekt center asked the national corporation involved, which in this respect was called second investor, for the necessary details. In no event was the second investor entitled to change the purpose of the construction or the total cost as it had been contracted for by the first (chief) investor. Having all the necessary technical information, Stavoprojekt drew up general plans of the construction and submitted them to the chief investor for approval. In reviewing the plans, the chief investor was assisted by the second investor. After the general plans had been approved, Stavoprojekt made detailed plans (in several copies) usually 1:100 or 1:50 in size and submitted them along with a so-called "Standard Calculation" (Normanova kalkulace) to the chief investor, to the second investor, and to the construction enterprise which was charged with the building. Standard Calculations were modelled on the Soviet practice and were introduced in Czechoslovakia in 1950. They replaced the former "Construction Budget". The main difference between the Standard Calculation and the Construction Budget was that the Standard Calculation fixed prices for the individual building functions which the building construction enterprise was not allowed to exceed, while the former Construction Budget left the prices to the judgment of the building construction enterprise. The prices used in the Standard Calculation conformed to those set up by the Institute for Statistics and Standardization. The prices were average prices; for instance, the price for one cubic meter of walling work was always the same regardless of whether it was walling work with cement mortar or with lime mortar. The chief investor paid for the construction plans without delay upon receipt of the plans. But the Stavoprojekt center guaranteed all defects in the plans. Starting with the beginning of 1953, the chief investor no longer paid for the plans. Instead the Ministry of Construction Industry credited the account of the Stavoprojekt center involved with the number of "standard hours" (normohodina) allotted for plans of that kind. A certain amount of work had to be fulfilled in one hour, and this was referred to as the standard hour. This unit for measuring work was introduced by the State Catalogue of Labor. In drawing up construction plans one standard hour equalled 127.50 crowns. This amount was an average covering all the types of work involved, the work of a designer, of a draftsman, of a typist, etc. The Stavoprojekt center checked the number of hours which had been actually needed for drawing up the plans against the number of standard hours which had been officially allotted for that type of plans. The result of this comparison was submitted for approval to Stavoprojekt in Prague. The employee got a bonus if his real work time was shorter than the time allotted for the task in standard hours. If the opposite were the case, the employee received his monthly salary without deduction, but he received no bonus. However, if the result of this comparison was very unfavorable for the Stavoprojekt center, the employees involved had to work overtime, for which they received no compensation. And if the results were extremely unfavorable, the employee was demoted to a lower wage grade.

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